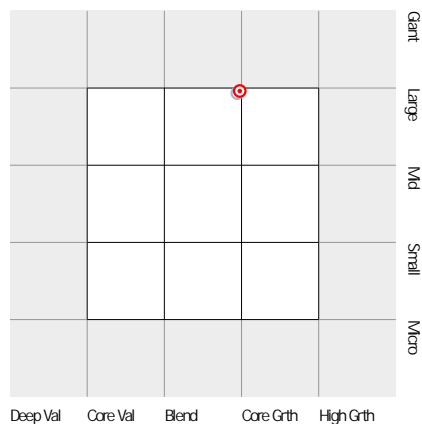


Investment Strategy from underlying investment's prospectus

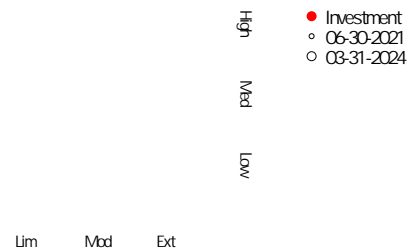
Style Orientation

Equity Style Ownership Zone as of 03-31-24



Equity Style Trail as of 03-31-24

Fixed Income Style Trail as of 03-31-24



Fixed Income Statistics as of 03-31-24

Avg Eff Duration 2.74
 Avg Eff Maturity
 Avg Wtd Price

Investment Benchmark 06-30-2021 03-31-2024

Risk Evaluation as of 06-30-24

Advisor Class Risk Measures as of 06-30-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Institutional Class Risk Measures as of 06-30-24	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard Deviation	13.60	13.60	11.11	Standard Deviation	13.57	13.61	11.11
Sharpe Ratio	-0.10	0.35	0.37	Sharpe Ratio	-0.09	0.37	0.39
Information Ratio	-1.23	-1.07	-0.81	Information Ratio	-1.18	-1.02	-0.76
R-squared	96.22	96.83	95.22	R-squared	96.27	96.85	95.23
Beta	0.77	0.75	0.72	Beta	0.77	0.75	0.72
Alpha	-5.04	-3.05	-1.89	Alpha	-4.81	-2.81	-1.63

Volatility Analysis



In the past, this investment has shown a relatively moderate range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. This investment may experience larger or smaller price declines or price increases depending on market conditions. Some of this risk may be offset by owning other investments with different portfolio makeups or investment strategies.

in a fund's portfolio. Price/cash-flow represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a particular company's operations. Price/cash flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

Price/Prospective Earnings Ratio is the asset-weighted average of the prospective earnings yields of all the domestic stocks in the fund's portfolio as of the date of the portfolio. A stock's prospective earnings yield is calculated by dividing the company's estimated earnings per share for the current fiscal year by the company's month-end share price as of the portfolio date.

Price/Prospective Sales Ratio is the weighted average of the price/sales ratios of the stocks in a portfolio. Price/sales represents the amount an investor is willing to pay for a dollar generated from a particular company's operations.

Sharpe Ratio is a risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the fund's returns.

R-squared reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark.

Risk Evaluation Chart provides a graphic of the three year standard deviation of fund returns compared to its benchmark and Morningstar Category. Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Morningstar computes

average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCB average effective duration, where the average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCB the portfolio will be classified as "Moderate", and those portfolios with an average effective duration value 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCB will be classified as "Extensive".

Morningstar Sustainability Rating™

The Morningstar Sustainability Rating™ is intended to measure how well the issuing companies or countries of the securities within a fund's portfolio are managing their financially material environmental, social and governance, or ESG, risks relative to the fund's Morningstar Global Category peers. Morningstar assigns Sustainability Ratings by combining a portfolio's Corporate Sustainability Rating and Sovereign Sustainability Rating proportional to the relative weight of the (long only) corporate and sovereign positions. The Morningstar Sustainability Rating calculation is a five-step process. First, the Corporate Sustainability Score and Sovereign Sustainability Score are both derived. Funds require at least 67% of corporate assets be covered by a company-level ESG Risk Score from Sustainalytics to receive a Morningstar Portfolio Corporate Sustainability Score. Funds require at least 67% of sovereign assets be covered by a Country Risk Score from Sustainalytics to receive a Morningstar Portfolio Sovereign Sustainability Score. The Morningstar Corporate and Sovereign Sustainability Scores are asset-weighted averages of company-level ESG Risk Scores for corporate holdings or Country Risk Scores for sovereign holdings. Both scores range between 0 to 100 with a higher score indicating that a fund has, on average, more of its assets invested in companies or countries with high ESG Risk.

Second, the Corporate and Sovereign Historical Sustainability Scores are weighted moving averages of the respective Portfolio Corporate and Sovereign Sustainability Scores over the past 12 months, to reduce volatility. The Historical Corporate and Sovereign Sustainability Scores range between 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating that a fund has, on average, more of its assets invested in companies or countries with high ESG Risk, on a consistent historical basis.

Third, the Morningstar Corporate Sustainability Rating and Sovereign Sustainability Rating are then assigned to all scored funds within Morningstar Global Categories. In order to receive a Corporate Sustainability Rating or Sovereign Sustainability Rating at least thirty (30) funds in the Category receive a Historical Corporate Sustainability Score and a Historical Sovereign Sustainability Score respectively. The Ratings is determined by each fund's Corporate and Sovereign Sustainability Score rank within the following distribution:

- High (highest 10%)
- Above Average (next 22.5%)
- Average (next 35%)
- Below Average (next 22.5%) and
- Low (lowest 10%)

Both the Corporate and Sovereign Ratings rely on distribution of scores within a Morningstar Global Category. In cases where there is little to no distribution for sovereign or corporate scores within a peer group,

Morningstar defaults from the middle outwards, so that if there was no distribution, all portfolios in the peer group would receive an 'Average' rating assignment, and if there was very limited distribution, all portfolios may only fall under some of the five rating groups. Morningstar applies an absolute value breakpoint buffer to ensure breakpoints meet a minimum requirement of distribution. This value is assessed on an annual basis and will represent 10% of the standard deviation for all Sovereign Sustainability Scores for the Sovereign Sustainability Rating assignments, and 10% of the standard deviation for all Corporate Sustainability Scores for the Corporate Sustainability Rating assignments.

Fourth, because the distribution rules are applied within global categories, portfolios exposed to high ESG Risk could still receive favorable Sustainability Ratings. For example, portfolios within the energy category exhibit high ESG Risk levels. Therefore, as a final ratings check, we impose requirements on the level of ESG Risk.

- If Portfolio Corporate or Sovereign Sustainability score is above 40, then the fund receives a if

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